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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Our whole social life is in essence but a long, slow striving for the victory of justice over force.—John Galsworthy.

WHOLE NO. 1219 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1934 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 24, NO. 34

American Federation of Labor Backs Textile Workers Strike

President Green Appoints 11 Union Representatives to Serve on Six Committees in Cooperation with the General Strike Committee of the United Textile Workers of America.

By American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service

Washington.—At the conclusion of a conference held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor with the officers of the United Textile Workers of America, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., announced that the Federation would cooperate fully with the Textile Workers in case a strike occurs in the industry.

To effectively carry out the cooperation, the A. F. of L. Chief appointed eleven union officials on six committees to work in unison with the general strike committee of the Textile Workers Union.

In a statement announcing the conference and the action taken, Mr. Green said:

"A conference was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor with the officers of the United Textile Workers organization for the purpose of discussing ways and means by which cooperation and assistance could be extended to the textile Workers in the event a strike occurs in the industry on or before September 1.

"Those in attendance at the conference considered the economic situation prevailing in the cotton textile industry, the grievances about which the workers complain and the urgent necessity of dealing with the very serious problem of unemployment through the application of a charter workday and shorter workweek.

General Strike Committee

"The American Federation of Labor will cooperate fully with the officers and members of the United Textile Workers Organization in the execution of such strike plans and policies as the Textile officers may adopt.

"The special strike committee appointed by the United Textile Workers Organization is as follows: F. J. Gorman, New York, chairman; John H. Powers, Pawtucket, R. I.; Abraham Binns, New Bedford, Mass.; Emile Rieve, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Watson, North Carolina.

Six A. F. of L. Committees Named

"I have appointed the following representatives of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to serve on committees for the purpose of cooperating fully with the General Strike Committee:

"Committee on Cooperation with Governmental Agencies—Frank Morrison.

"Committee on Relief—I. M. Ornburn.

"Committee on Organization—John L. Lewis.

"Committee on Public Relations—Matthew Woll; Spencer Miller, Jr.; Ellis Searles, Miners Journal; Frederick E. Wolfe, Oil Workers Journal; Gilbert E. Hvatt, Postal Clerks Journal; Marion Hedges, Electrical Workers Journal.

"Women's Committee — Elizabeth Christman.

"Committee on Trade Union Cooperation—John P. Frey.

Unions Asked to Assign Organizers

"In addition I shall call upon national organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to assign trained special representatives to assist the officers of the United Textile Workers organization and the Special Strike Committee in organizing the strike and in carrying it forward to a successful conclusion.

Traditional Policy Is Applied

"There is complete understanding between the officers of the United Textile Workers' Organization and the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

"The Convention of the United Textile Workers organization rendered its decision, ordered a strike unless the grievances about which the workers complain can be satisfactorily adjusted, consequently in conformity with the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor, a full measure of cooperation will be extended by the American Federation of Labor to the United Textile Workers organization in the conduct of the strike."

PLANS FOR BIG STRIKE MADE BY TEXTILE UNION

Executive Council Fixes Walkout Date Tentatively for "On or About Labor Day"—McMahon Lists Strike Demands.

By American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service

New York.—The Executive Council of the United Textile Workers of America, whose convention here voted a national strike, announced that the walkout would take place on or about Labor Day.

Union officials claimed the union has a membership of 300,000 in the cotton textile industry, and 400,000 in the woolen, worsted, silk, rayon and synthetic rayon branches of the industry. They were confident that more than 500,000 of the estimated 1,000,000 workers in the industry would respond to the strike call.

"We will fight to the end for the principles for which the strike was called," declared Thomas F. McMahon, re-elected president of the union at its recent convention here. "These principles," he said, "include the abolition of the stretch-out, or machine-load system, which is the greatest evil in the industry today. It is the main cause of the strike. We are out for a 30-hour week with the same wage as paid for the 40-hour week.

Wants Discrimination Ended

"We want to end discrimination against our members and officers. Several thousand of our members and active union leaders have been fired for union activity, in violation of Section 7-A, the collective bargaining section of the National Industrial Recovery Act. We are determined to obtain union recognition."

Last Resort to Secure Rights

The union leader declared that the strike has been sanctioned by the workers as a measure of last resort to obtain enforcement of rights to which the workers consider themselves entitled under the law. He charged the Industrial Labor Board established in the cotton textile industry under the textile code has failed to act on a single case of the many hundreds of code violations laid before it by the union.

Regional Offices Established

Mr. McMahon established four regional offices to direct plans for the walkout.

The regional offices and the leaders in charge will be as follows: Greenville, S. C., John Peel; Providence, R. I., Horace Rivers; Cohoes, N. Y., Joseph White; Philadelphia, William Kelly.

Gorman Chosen Chief

Francis J. Gorman, first vice president of the union, will be in charge in Washington, coordinating the activities of the regional offices. Negotiations will take place in the capital with NRA officials this week in an effort at averting the threatened walkout. The union hopes for the intervention of President Roosevelt. Although no official decision has been taken and the union is expected to carry it into effect if developments in the interval do not justify a change in strategy, it is hoped that events between now and September 1 may avert the tie-up.

HOURS CUT FOR COTTON GARMENT WORKERS ORDERED BY ROOSEVELT

President Reduces Length of Work Week from 40 to 36 Hours Without Any Slash in Weekly Wages

By American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service

Washington.—By an executive order President Roosevelt amended the NRA code for the cotton garment industry by reducing the weekly work hours from 40 to 36 without a reduction in weekly wages. The order affects about 200,000 workers in the cotton garment industry.

According to the National Recovery Administration the order, which becomes effective October 1, will be equivalent to an increase of about 10 per cent in the hourly pay rate and a rise of about 10 per cent above wage rates levels as of May 1. It was also estimated that the hours cut, unless the manufacturers make large installations of labor-displacing machinery and methods, will provide jobs for over 10,000 workers.

Hillman Is Pleased

Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a member of the NRA Labor Advisory Board, led the union forces in the movement for the reduction in hours without pay decreases. He said he regarded the 10 per cent cut in hours as one of the most important steps taken by the NRA to provide jobs for idle cotton garment workers. He declared the action showed the intent that the codes of fair competition "are not rigid instruments which freeze conditions at a certain point, but are instead active, adjustable laws for industry, which can be readily revised when it is found they do not serve the end to which they are directed."

NRA's Statement

The National Recovery Administration, in a statement explaining the advantages of the President's order, said:

"The action by the President culminates long efforts of the Recovery Administration not only to raise wages, but to overcome serious conflicts between the cotton garment code and the dress manufacturing, men's clothing, undergarments, coat and suit, and blouse and skirt codes.

"The latter codes all had more stringent hour and wage provisions. Also there was an overlapping of definitions and other conditions leading to severe competitive situations arising between allied lines of merchandise manufactured under the cotton garment code and under the other codes."

The NRA statement added that the executive order also would provide for a "better intercode competitive position in the apparel and knitgoods work industry, since the cotton garment code with its 14 subdivisional industries is now brought into line with the other codes." It was stated that with few exceptions, needlework and apparel industries are now on a 36 to 36-hour week.

Cotton garments affected by the code amendment include men's work clothing, collegiate clothing, men's pajamas, boys' shirts, house dresses, sheep-lined leather garments, oil garments, maids' uniforms and collars.

LABOR BOARD ORDERS REINSTATEMENT OF NRA EMPLOYE FIRED BY JOHNSON

Decision Says President Donovan of NRA Employes' Union Was Discharged for Union Activities in Violation of Labor Section of Recovery Act.

Washington.—The National Labor Relations Board, after a thorough inquiry into the case, ordered the National Recovery Administration to reinstate L. Donovan, president of the NRA Employes' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Government Employes, in the position as technical adviser to the NRA's Labor Advisory Board, a job which he held when summarily discharged Johnson on June 18 for alleged inefficiency and insubordination.

The Board held that the reasons given for Mr. Donovan's dismissal were unfounded and that the real reason was his activity as president of the NRA Employes' Union. The Board also held that General Johnson's action was in effect a violation of the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

History of the Case

The Donovan case arose as an outgrowth of the discharge of a stencil cutter under circumstances which the union regarded as unjust. The union sent a delegation, consisting of Mr. Donovan and two others, to confer with General Johnson about the discharge. Johnson refused to see the delegation, but soon insisted on seeing Mr. Donovan alone. Mr. Donovan declined to discuss the stencil cutter's case without the two other members of the delegation. As he was leaving, General Johnson sent word for him to come back "as an employe."

Mr. Donovan went back alone. General Johnson, according to the Board, while asserting that he was talking to Donovan as an employe, proceeded to discuss the stencil cutter's case with him.

"The union believed, and maintained at the hearing," the Board said, "that General Johnson's conduct on this occasion indicated his hostility to union activity as such, and his desire to deal with his employes as employes, and not as representatives of the union. The record does not compel so strong an inference, but the suspicions aroused in the union are understandable, and undoubtedly influenced the action of the union on June 18."

Appointment Is Not Kept

For a number of weeks the union attempted to secure justice for the stencil cutter, but with no definite action. Finally General Johnson made an appointment to see the union representatives at noon on June 18. The delegation, consisting of 13 persons, met at the appointed time in the anteroom to General Johnson's office. The General had gone to lunch another appointment.

When told that General Johnson was not in and that another appointment would have to be made, the delegation waited until 1 o'clock, although urged by a number of the General's assistants to leave. Before leaving, Mr. Donovan wrote and left with General Johnson's secretary a note to the General, which was signed by the entire delegation, which read substantially as follows:

"The union has waited in this matter for one month. The union will wait 24 hours for an appointment."

Johnson Discharges Donovan

Later in the day, General Johnson sent for Mr. Donovan and, in the presence of Colonel Lehman, administrative officer of the Recovery Administration, and Dr. Peck, chief of staff of the Labor Advisory Board, and two others, informed him that he was discharged for inefficiency, attention to duty, unauthorized absence from duty and insubordination, or words to that effect."

In commenting on the reasons given by General Johnson for Donovan's discharge, the Labor Relations Board said:

"The record compels us to conclude that the General had made up his mind to discharge Donovan for his conduct that day, provided there were other grounds for the discharge, and that he had sent for Dr. Peck to inquire whether there were such grounds."

In regard to General Johnson's attitude toward the organization of NRA employes into a union affiliated with the American Federation of Government Employes, the Labor Relations Board decision said:

"Upon all of the facts, we think it fair to conclude that General Johnson's objection was not to the union, but to being bothered by the union's delegation; and that his discharge of Donovan was not a conscious and deliberate attempt to cripple the self-organization of his employes.

Interference With Union

"But the case must be judged objectively and it is clear that General Johnson's action on the 18th, following upon his previous refusal to deal with Donovan except as an employe, must be considered in its effects, whatever the subjective intent, as a blow to legitimate union activities. Where the normal procedure may be to give a grievance to an employer are checked, if not destroyed, by the peremptory discharge of the union leader who presents it, without even the suggestion of some administrative procedure for its handling grievances, and following upon refusal to meet a delegation in the ordinary course, the blow is the better strained to hold that such action does not amount to interference with union activity."

After a lengthy review of the case, based on the testimony at the hearings, the Labor Relations Board made the following decision:

Recovery Act Is Standard

"In deciding this case, we can adopt no other standard than that of Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act. We consider the case as though we were dealing with an employer to whom Section 7-A directly applied. We conclude that, in the public interest, the NRA should issue its appropriate order ordinary employers in discharging employes, having found that the NRA is asserted that when the NRA is engaged in compelling employers to observe strictly their obligations under Section 7-A, it should, in dealing with its own employes, carry the Board to conform to that section with even more scrupulous care than might be expected of ordinary employers. The Board is confident that in any event the NRA would not be held to any standard less exacting than that which applies to industry under the codes.

Discharge Violated Section 7-A

"If this case had involved an employer subject to Section 7-A, the Board would have held, upon the facts admitted, that, whether intentionally or not, he had violated the provisions of Section 7-A, and that the proper restitution the discharged employe should be reinstated, unimpaired by subsequent acts subsequent to his discharge which entitled him to no further consideration. The Board is not upon its part regardless of the light in which Donovan's discharge was "for inefficiency, inattention to duty, unauthorized absence from duty and insubordination," thus publicly casting reflection upon Donovan's character.

Picketing Methods

"Some time later, when picketing in front of the Commerce Building took place, Donovan bought the placards and the paint for the use of the pickets. He denied having prepared the placards which contained personal attacks on General Johnson. Donovan likewise presided at a union meeting which indorsed the picketing. There was evidence also of certain telegrams attacking General Johnson, sent by a committee of the Board, and two others, and designed to hamper General Johnson's recent mediation efforts in San Francisco. Donovan denied that he approved that Donovan had any connection with these telegrams.

Donovan Had No Redress

"Under all the circumstances the Board has concluded that Donovan should be reinstated. An employer who has been at fault must accept some share of the responsibility for precipitating a struggle which, in the natural course, may go to any length. There existed no method by which he could obtain redress. Unlike the private employe protected by Section 7-A, there was no tribunal to which Donovan could resort. His activities must be weighed in the light of that fact. Conduct more temperate might have been expected of him if he had not had to rely on the methods of agitation alone.

Reinstatement Is Ordered

"Reinstatement, especially where the employe's position calls for daily contact with his superiors and for mutual confidence, cannot always be a happy outcome for either side, but where the employer had been first at fault and the employe's subsequent conduct, in the light of the circumstances, has not been such as to warrant denying him the protection of the law, the law and its purposes would become a dead letter were reinstatement not to follow. The question which are administering the law should in their own dealings uphold it.

"The Board, therefore, rules that John L. Donovan should be immediately reinstated to his former position on the staff of the Labor Advisory Board."

PICKET SIGNS MUST NOT LIE, N. Y. MAYOR SAYS

New York.—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of the nation's metropolis found it necessary to begin instructing his orders to the police to permit mass picketing almost before the ink with which it was signed was dry.

He denied the report that he would prohibit mass picketing in front of theaters at which the entrance and exit of customers would be hindered by the pickets.

The Mayor added that signs carried by pickets "would have to tell the truth" and that he would permit no "misstatement by voice or sign that interferes with legitimate business and is unfair competition."

Dual Union Criticized

In an additional explanation of the order Mayor LaGuardia discussed the complaint of the Loew's Theater Corporation, which has an agreement with Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate. The Loew theaters are picketed by members of the Empire Motion Picture Operators' Union.

"The rival union, the Empire, can't have mass picketing in front of the theaters," the Mayor said, "for the simple reason that the old employes are at work and there is no strike. The whole thing is to carry out the law and the law must be construed by the courts and not by individual police commanders. And I have to uphold the Federal laws as well as the State laws."

He said he would force the Empire union to change the wording of its pickets' signs, which state that the theaters are unfair to union labor. The name of the A. F. of L. union is printed in small letters.

COAL PROBE CONTINUED

Labor Relations Board Orders Gorman to Complete Task

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The National Labor Relations Board authorized Edward F. Gorman, umpire of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation, to complete the inquiry into the anthracite industry which was left by his predecessor, the National Labor Board. The investigation was begun after a series of strikes in the northern field had threatened to disrupt the entire industry last Winter.

The National Labor Board passed out of existence through an act of the last Congress.

In requesting Mr. Gorman to continue the investigation, under the auspices of the new board, Lloyd E. Garrison, its chairman, expressed the hope that the undertaking would be completed October 1.

The taking of testimony was completed before Umpire Gorman last month, but there was a setback in filing some of the briefs. The cases are being forwarded to the umpire for decision as rapidly as the evidence is transcribed.

180 NRA HOSIERY MILLS CHISEL WAGES $46,000 IN 11 MONTHS

1,698 Employes Mulcted—Code Authority Compels Restitution of $29,663, With More on Way

By American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service

The report of Earl Constantine, executive director of the Hosiery Code Authority, that in the last 11 months the owners and managers of 180 hosiery mills underpaid 1,698 employes $46,-290.13 is further indication of the necessity of thorough organization of the hosiery workers. Due to the fear of employes losing their jobs, if reports of wage chiseling are made, the figures cited by Mr. Constantine are very likely not all of the actual underpayments. They are the ones which were brought to the attention of the Code Authority.

According to Mr. Constantine's report, the amount the wage chiselers imposed on employes of the various mills ranged from less than $2 to nearly $7,000 a mill, averaging $257.11 for the 180 mills involved.

East Terms for Code Violators

Of the back wages due, $29,663.19 had already been paid to employes by August 16, and the remaining $16,617.07, Mr. Constantine reported, is in the process of being paid. A few of the cases involved comparatively large amounts and in such instances the Code Authority has given the management of the mill an opportunity to spread the payment of back wages so as not to involve a heavier expenditure at one time than the mill could stand.

This fact, and the fact that there are some recent cases on which adjustments have not as yet been completed, Mr. Constantine explained, accounts for the amount now to be collected and being paid. The Code Authority, he said, has had four men constantly in the field since the last week of March, during which time they have inspected all but 25 or 30 hosiery mills in the country, making a total of 1,913 calls.

Ten of the mills involved were caught paying less than the code minimum, Mr. Constantine chronicled, to the sum $23,000.

The other chiselers resorted to the following practices: Violating the code as it applied to non-productive workers in mills, and can be satisfactorily established by the Code Authority; failure to mark properly each stocking of a pair of "irregular" hose; failure to keep registration of substandard workers up to date, and a few instances of failure to comply with the hours of work limits set by the code. The total number of mills in which some form of non-compliance was found is 312.

Constantine's Apology for Chiselers

In an apology for the hosiery mill owners who had been caught violating the NRA code wages regulations Mr. Constantine pointed out that the hosiery industry employs approximately 145,000 workers and has an annual payroll close to $120,000,000.

"In view of the size of the industry he regarded the $46,280 underpayment as "exceedingly small" and expressed the belief that so far as wage chiseling is concerned the hosiery mill owners compare very favorably with any other group of NRA employers.

TEACHERS' UNION OFFICER URGES NEW SOCIAL GOAL

Criticizes Individualism for Unemployment and Misery

New York.—In an address at the National Schoolmart and Schoolview here, Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, legislative representative of the Teachers' Union, urged reorganization of American schools around the basic concept of co-operation for a common social goal. He also stressed the attention so that it function as a social and stabilizing force. He said:

"Today we owe it to our children to so reorganize our schools that they will function efficiently and socially in our complex technological civilization. This must be done because individualism, unbridled individualism has outlived its usefulness, bringing unemployment, war and misery in its wake.

"Following social trends, we should build our educational philosophy around the basic concept of co-operation for a common social goal. Only by doing that can we fit our students for a co-operative industrial era dominated by the ideal of social service, an ideal but vaguely foreshadowed in the New Deal, the first confused transitional step toward the newer society.

"Only by substituting co-operative group activity for the competitive individualism which now dominates our schools, can we hope to develop a type of citizen competent to take his place in the new society—a society in which huge complicated machines, by mass production, turn out enough goods to provide every citizen with a cultural wage and, at the same time, so shorten the hours of labor as to produce unprecedented leisure for all."

STRIKE DEMANDS ARE WON BY KNIT GOODS EMPLOYES

14,000 New York Workers Secure Hours Cut and Classified Wage Scales.

New York.—The strike of 14,000 knit goods workers for shorter hours, higher wages and improved work conditions was ended when the employers agreed to a cut in hours with the wage rates and other matters in dispute to be settled by arbitration. The unions directly concerned were the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Knitgoods Workers' Union.

The tentative settlement of the strike calls for a thirty-six-hour week the first year and a thirty-five-hour week the second. The former work week was thirty-seven and one-half hours. It also establishes for the first time classified wage scales for the workers. The agreement calls for pay for overtime, legal holidays and other points are to be arbitrated by a board consisting of Judge Samuel Leibowitz, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Elinor M. Herrick of the New York Regional Labor Board.

Athens Unions Hit Central Bank for Insurance Funds

Athens, Greece. — Well - established trade unions of Greece and the unorganized wage earners strongly oppose efforts of the Government to establish a central bank for all labor union insurance funds, and thus do away with the small banks run by individual unions.

A. F. of L. Declares War on Reds in the American Labor Movement

Executive Council Starts Move to Ferret Out and Expel Communists From Union Membership and Resist Attempts to Impose Communist Measures Upon Labor Organizations.

Green Says Government Will Be Asked to Protect Bona Fide Union Contracts Against Red Attacks and Labor Department Urged to Deport All Communists Who Are Illegally in the United States.

By American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent meeting in Atlantic City, initiated a militant three-point program to rid the American Federation of Labor of all Communists and to combat the growth of Communism in the United States.

In a statement explaining the course which the A. F. of L. expected to follow, William Green, president of the Federation, said there would be an aggressive fight on Communism rather than mere resistance to its attacks.

Mr. Green added that reports from various sections of the country clearly showed that Communists are continually "boring from within" the structure of organized labor and that Communist "cells" have continually been planted in local units of the A. F. of L. organization.

Mr. Green's statement amplifying the proposed campaign against Communism follows:

Disciples of Red International

"The Executive Council gave special consideration to reported activities of Communists in different sections of the nation. Those reports show that the advocates of Communism are complying with the instructions of the Russian Third International to 'bore from within' the local and national organizations of labor. They became increasingly active immediately following the recognition of Soviet Russia by the Government of the United States.

Insidious Propaganda

"Now these Communists are engaged in planting cells of Communist organizations of the American Federation of Labor. They seem to be of the opinion that the capture and control of the American Federation of Labor is a primary requisite to world revolution.

"Where the Communist members who make up the 'cells' in local organizations of the American Federation of Labor are few in number, they assume a deceptive attitude; they carry on their Communist propaganda in an insidious way; they condemn and denounce the organized labor movement and its leaders.

"In doing so, however, they avoid going so far as to make it clear that they are Communists and are engaged in furthering Communist propaganda.

Resort to Violence

"In other instances, where they gain strength through numbers, they resort to violence as the most representative character.

"As evidence of this fact I quote from a telegram received from the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union in New York City:

Gangster Methods in Unions

"The Communist gangster methods in the fur industry have become unbearable. Scores of our workers have been assaulted and stabbed in the last number of days. Bombs have been thrown into the homes of the workers in the middle of the night. The lives of workers who are members of the American Federation of Labor are constantly in danger. We request you to take this matter up with the New York City authorities to stop the slaughter of our members. Your influence alone can help in this situation.'

Directly Opposed to A. F. of L.

"All of these activities of the Communists constitute a part of the program and policy of the Russian Third Internationale.

"There can be no basis of accommodations upon which Communists and loyal officers and members of trade unions can stand.

"The philosophy of Communism is in direct conflict with the philosophy of trade unionism and the American Federation of Labor.

Advocate World Revolution

"The American Federation of Labor is an American institution committed to the principles of democracy. Communism is anti-American and is committed to world revolution.

"The American Federation of Labor seeks to increase wages, improve conditions of employment and raise the standard of life and living in the United States to a higher level. It seeks to do this through organized efforts, mediation, collective bargaining and through resort to strikes when necessary.

Seek to Overthrow Existing Order

"Communism is not so much concerned with economic improvement. It is organized for the purpose of promoting a political revolution. It sees in every strike an opportunity to overthrow the existing order, to promote revolution and to destroy capitalism and establish Sovietism.

"The American Federation of Labor is engaged in promoting industrial peace and human betterment. Communism is advancing purely political measures and world revolution. There can be no harmony and no cooperation between Communism and trade unionism as sponsored and advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

Aggressive Fight Planned

"In order to combat Communism, to carry the fight squarely to it rather than to resist its attacks, to make war upon it rather than to defend, and the Communist advocates know that the American Federation of Labor will not remain complaisant when such a destructive and subversive force as Communism is engaged in an attempt to capture the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council decided upon the following course:

Expel Communists from Unions

"First—To call upon all subordinate organized units to ferret out the Communists within our ranks and to expel them from membership when it is clearly established that they are members of the Communist organization and are engaged in carrying on Communist propaganda.

"The Executive Council will transmit to the Department of Labor of the American Federation of Labor a solemn warning against the deceptive and insidious activities of the Communists.

Government Protection for Contracts

"Second—To call upon the members of organized labor to resist every attempt to impose Communism upon them through violence, force, intimidation, and through the use of any other methods.

"We will ask our members to defend the holy cause of trade unionism, its policies, and its principles against the onslaughts of the Communists regardless of how such onslaughts are carried on.

"We shall call upon the proper governmental authorities to protect trade unionists who seek to comply with agreements entered into with employers through collective bargaining, against the attacks of Communists who seek to compel them through force, intimidation and violence to become identified with the Communist organization.

Deport Alien Communists

"Third—The Executive Council will call upon the Department of Labor to deport alien Communists who are in the United States illegally and who are deportable under the immigration statutes.

"We shall ask that these proceedings be carried out in accordance with the laws of the land without subjecting any alien of his rights under the statutes.

"We hold that there are thousands of deportable Communist aliens in the United States who are out of sympathy with our form of government and its institutions and who ought to be sent back to the country from which they came.

Patriotic Duty Stressed

"While the Executive Council is in no way averse to the situation created as a result of the activities of Communists, and while the Executive Council has always felt that the loyalty and devotion of the members of organized labor to its principles, its philosophy and its policies is so convincing that it is official and patriotic duty to exercise all reasonable honorable and legitimate means to protect the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, and the nation as well, against both the open and concealed attempts of Communists to force the imposition of their philosophy upon the working people of our nation."

ORNBURN EMPHASIZES UNION LABEL DRIVE

AFL Label Trades Department Secretary Says Moving Pictures, Radio, Newspapers and Trade Journals Will Be Used to Increase Sale of Products Made by Trade Union Workers.

Washington.—I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, emphasized the importance of the campaign, recently planned by the directors of the Department, to extend the demand for commodities carrying the union label.

"By the more extensive use of the union label we expect to influence the American public to buy American," Mr. Ornburn said. "Our home market for goods made in this country is so great that for many articles there would seem to be no need of purchasing foreign-made merchandise. The task before all of us is to increase the sale of American products in order to increase the purchasing power of the American working men and the general public. Those who see the union label will know that it stands for collective bargaining, for higher wage and living standards and therefore increased consumption of American-made manufactured articles.

"In the campaign we expect to use the radio, the press, the screen, trade journals and every legitimate means of broadcasting our appeals, including large mass meetings and cooperation with friendly organizations of every kinds."

It was pointed out by Mr. Ornburn that in the campaign union spokesmen would call on the workers in all industries to use their influence to have their employers purchase materials made or manufactured under union conditions.

He said marked gains in the increased use of the union label have been made in the last year by a number of the unions, notably the bakers, the brewery workers, the shirt makers and the boot and shoe workers.

Woman "Red" Is Jailed

San Francisco, Calif. — Municipal Judge Alvin Ames imposed a jail term of six months on Elaine Black, secretary of the International Labor Defense, after a jury had convicted her of vagrancy. She recently participated in a hunger strike with other alleged Communists in the city prison.